

For the Herald.

Mr. FRENCH: As Mr. Bancroft, has so often repeated, through the columns of the Herald, the declaration of it, the political action of Secret Societies, was to be condemned, by all the friends of free government, I have come to the conclusion, that he must really believe, that there has been some such action, by the Sons of Temperance; to whom, he especially directs his remarks. And you, I see, have become a *convinced* by reading your editorial, of the last Herald I discovered that you are down upon us too. Well, with your permission, I will ask you to explain what is meant by all this, being a Son of Temperance, and knowing what I say in this matter, deny that there has been, or that there is likely to be, any political action, here at least; and do not believe, there has been any where else, for it would strike at the first principle of the Order; as it would the Masons and Odd Fellows; all of whom, you and Mr. B. and thousands, of others, know leave both political, and religious matters, to the members own conscience; then why all this fuss, this holy horror, at the political action of Secret Societies, by those who style themselves friends? is it not pure demagoguery, though it may not be intended as such. Does or should a man lose his right to citizenship if he join a Secret Society, (or in other words a society having a secret password and ceremony for purely, fraternal and benevolent purposes, as is the case with those named;) should he or they as citizens be denied the right of petition, in regard to matters, which tend to the best interests of the Commonwealth? And classed with those whose secret acts, are not made known, until their end is accomplished; when our acts are proclaimed as it were from the house tops.

I will state, that I know of no necessity for it, yet if the sentiment were reversed, there would be more sense in it; let it read the secret action of political; or politico religious, societies, and we would agree that was to be broaded, as I believe that from these all the evil consequences, may and do arise, to Government as portrayed by yourself and Mr. B. And permit me to say, that for one, I shall never fear, any great evil to work, out of the openly declared sentiments of any sect, or party, religious or political; believing in the motto of Mr. Jefferson, 'that error may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.' As regards the Legislature, the apology volunteered went for the constitution guarantees, the right for the people to peacefully assemble and petition for redress of grievances, and were it not so this would not be a free Government; there is nothing said in that instrument about persons belonging to Secret Societies, that this, or any other of their inestimable, privileges, shall be taken from them as a consequence, and I denounce against the principle, being set up by Mr. B. or any one else; hence I pronounce the whole argument founded upon the political action of secret societies, a piece of demagoguery, false to itself, in the premises laid down, in its conclusions, and calculated in the inferences, that may be drawn from it, to injure, the several benevolent societies of this day; by making your readers believe, that they are acting, in secret conclave, for other, than the purposes for which, they profess to be organized.

I have written thus much, Mr. Editor, from a sense of duty, not from any desire, to enter into a discussion of the subject of temperance with any one, though I don't fear it, but do not desire to appear before the public, when there are so many, much more able, than myself, to treat the subject as it deserves.

In conclusion, let me quote from the editorial alluded to, two or three extracts which we, as Sons of Temperance, can command, and is all we ask politically, 'we repudiate the profession and practice of putting the boute to your neighbors tips.' 'Laws, to be permanently effective, in a Republican Government, must be sustained by the general, public, sentiment.' 'Had we the power (that is the voice of the people,) we would abolish at one blow, the whole license system; we repudiate the policy, and utterly deny, the consistency or propriety, of any professed Christian Government, selling the privilege, to make men drunk, I assure you that if you will act out these sentiments you are not far from being a fit member of our political party if not of our fraternity.'

C. NICHOLS.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Badger spoke at some length, arguing that the Nebraska bill itself did not revive the Louisiana law, and his amendment did not make any difference in the bills in this respect.

After some time spent in debate, as to the operation of Mr. Badger's amendment, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Committee on Naval Affairs reported resolutions directing that contracts for clothes, provisions, and small stores for the use of the navy be made direct with dealers instead of contractors.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the committee appointed to investigate the Gardner fraud were instructed to investigate other cases of fraud on the Treasury in cases where appointed ministers, secretaries of legation, or consuls may have drawn their pay and then failed to discharge their duties thereof afterwards.

After some debate on the subject, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—SENATE.—A large number of petitions and remonstrances were presented against the report of the Missouri Compromise.

A petition from the Mississippi Legislature was introduced in favor of a grant of aid to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and New York Railroad.

A resolution was received from the House, relative to the bids for provision, clothing and small stores for the use of the Navy, and was referred to the committee on Naval affairs.

On motion of Mr. Shields, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the pay and otherwise promote the efficiency of the Army. On this clause giving the appointment of a Cadet to each Senator, an animated debate took place, and without coming to a vote, the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Breckinridge moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, and take up the Custom House and Marine Hospital bill, which motion was lost.

Mr. Richardson moved the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a design of reaching the Nebraska bill; lost, yeas 33, nays 108. The House then proceeded to take up the business on the Speaker's table, and after disposing of several small bills, which reached the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which was read and much excitement. Mr. Richardson moved to refer it to the committee on territories, and Mr. Cutting moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole. This was thought to be, by the friends of the bill, an effort to bury it beneath the mass of business already before the committee.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

House.—Mr. Cutting called for the previous question on the motion to refer the Nebraska-Kansas bill to the committee of the whole, and his call was sustained. The question was then taken, and the House referred the bill by a vote of 110 yeas to 85 nays. The opponents of the bill manifested great joy at this result, and its friends evinced much chagrin.

SENATE.—The second Friday in April was set aside for the consideration of adverse reports of the committee on claims.

Mr. Gwin, from the committee on naval affairs, reported back the House joint resolution given the navy department the power to reject, under certain circumstances, bids for supplying the navy with provisions, clothing, and small stores—passed.

The bill authorising Wisconsin to select the residue of the land granting her in 1848 to aid in the improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers was passed.

A bill granting land to Illinois and Indiana, to aid in the construction of the Illinois and Indiana Central Railroad, passed.

A bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army was taken up. The question pending was Pet's motion to strike out the 9th section, which increased by 82 the number of cadets to be appointed every four years, and gives their appointment to Senators. He was about seventy years of age.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes, permitting them to purchase other lands at the minimum prices. After a debate the bill was passed.

The House then went into committee, and took up the Indian appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, March 22, M.

The reference of the Nebraska bill is not realized by its friends who hoped to have it pushed through. The enemies of the Executive, and the opponents of the bill are well pleased. The former considering this course a rebuke to the President, and the latter feeling confident that the measure will die under a protracted discussion.

Thus the Senate bill was placed No. 50 on the calendar of the committee of the whole, and the House bill, which is nearly the same, No. 21 on the same calendar. All other bills preceding these measures will be either laid aside *seriatim* or otherwise disposed of before either of the Nebraska bills can be reached.

A majority determines the business to be acted on in committee, and under ordinary circumstances, the bill cannot be reached until some time next session.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—SENATE.—Mr. Mason moved to go into executive session. The Senate refused and took up private calendar, discussed one bill, and adjourned until Monday.

House.—After going into committee yesterday on the Indian appropriation bill, debate ensued on the merits of the Nebraska bill. Mr. Milligan and Mr. Hunt spoke against it, and Mr. Breckinridge advocated the bill, and referred with much severity to the course of Mr. Cutting, of New York, in relation to the bill.—The House then adjourned.

Friday.—The Senate bill extending the warehousing system, by establishing private bonded warehouses, was amended and passed.

A bill for the relief of George Bishop, and legal representatives of John Arnold, deceased, to extend for 14 years the patent for making cloth without spinning and weaving the raw material was passed.

The House then went into committee on the Indian appropriation bill. Various amendments were adopted and reported to the House

1854 NEW 1854 THE HERALD.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

C. L. FREEMAN & CO.,
DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Georgetown and Scott county generally, that they are now receiving and opening at their store on Main street, (formerly occupied by James F. Beatty) and which they have refitted and refurnished, a large and well selected stock, comprising most kinds of Foreign and American

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS!

In part as follows:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, Denims, Ticks, Drills, Sheetings and Shirtings, Osnaburgh, Silks, Berages, Lawns, De Laines, Prints, Ginghams, Linens, Diapers, Table Cloths, Cambrics, Swiss and Jacquot Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Bonnets, etc.

They will be in daily receipt of fresh additions of newest and latest styles of seasonable Goods, all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms, and will take great pleasure in showing to all who will give them a call.

March 16, 1854 1-1

when an adjournment took place till Monday.

Ex-Senator Clemens has written a letter which appears in the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, explaining his opposition to the Nebraska bill, in which he says that President Pierce said but few days since in conversation with a northern Senator and myself, and gave it as his decided opinion, that Mr. Douglas' bill was a proposition in favor of freedom, and he added that if it should pass, although we might absorb the whole of Mexico, not another slave State would come into the Union. He expressed great surprise at the opposition it met with from the north, and equal surprise that the south should be willing to take it.

Gov. William P. Duval, of Texas, died at Washington on the 19th March. He was a native of Virginia, but went in boyhood to Bardstown, Ky., where he studied and practiced law, and in 1812 was elected a member of Congress. In 1832 he was appointed Governor of Florida by President Monroe, and was re-appointed by Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. In 1848 he removed to Austin. He was an amiable man in private life, and distinguished for his public services. He was about seventy years of age.

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THE HERALD.



"Time, Faith and Energy."

HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR

GEORGETOWN:

THURSDAY, - - - MARCH 20, 1854

John Crumbaugh, P. O. paid to No 52 vol

10 \$1 50

P. L. Mitchell, town, paid to No 52 vol

9 2 00

Major F. C. McCalla, town, paid to No

52, vol 9 2 00

J. R. Payson, Covington paid to No 53,

vol 10 2 00

Thomas Gabbard, Harrodsburg, paid to No

2, vol 11 1 75

0 0 0

We are authorized to announce that John M. GLENN is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election in August 1854.

Oct. 20, 1853.

We are authorized to announce that THOMAS K. HOLLAND is an INDEPENDENT candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election in August 1854.

Oct. 27, 1853 34-te*

We are authorized to announce H. R. FRENCH as an INDEPENDENT candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August next.

Oct. 20, 1853 33-te*

We are authorized to announce George W. KITCHEN an independent candidate for the office of Jailer at the ensuing election in August.

Dec 22, 1854 42*

We are authorized to announce Wm. T. V. BRADFORD a candidate for Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 5, 1853 43-te*

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. PAGE as a candidate for the office of Jailer at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 18, 1854 4-te.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE TOPPAS a candidate for the office of Jailer of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 19, 1854 45-te.

We are authorized to announce JAMES YOUNG a candidate for the office of Jailer of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 26, 1854 46-te*

We are authorized to announce RANDOLPH DIXON a candidate for the office of Jailer of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Feb. 2, 1854 47-te.

We are authorized to announce T. M. SCRUGGS as a DEFENDANT candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in August.

Feb. 16, 1854 49-te.

We are authorized to announce W. M. HOLDING, a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county, at the ensuing election in August.

Feb. 26, 1854 50-2.

To the voters of Scott County.

Fellow Citizens—I would respectfully notify you that I am an INDEPENDENT voter but a DEFENDANT candidate for your suffrages at the next August election, as Assessor for the County. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity, and to the best of my humble abilities.

GEORGE W. BATES.

March 16, 1854 1-*

We are authorized to announce B. T. THOMPSON a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

March 23, 1854 2-*

As a personal favor we have admitted another communication with reference to the temperance question and the political action of Secret Societies. We cannot discover that our correspondent sheds any new light on the subject, or that his production is likely to be productive of any very beneficial results to his order or the community at large.

We like to publish brief, pertinent communications on any subject of public interest or general utility, however widely we may differ in sentiment from the writer; but a mere war of words, splitting of hairs, &c. is necessarily abhorrent to the craft editorial in general however anxious they may be, as a general thing, to "teach the young idea how to shoot."

Therefore, as we modestly waive our privilege of comment upon the hair splitting, but painless lucubrations of our correspondent, we trust that Mr. Bancroft, influenced by similar considerations, will do likewise, and thus put a close to discussion which has already occupied more space than we can afford, or that its extrinsic merits deserve.

MAMMOTH EGG.—We have read much about eggs, in the course of our life—we have had stories of Crocodile's egg, Ostrich eggs, and rook's eggs, of enormous size—Shanghai eggs, Cochin China, and Dorian eggs, of all sizes, shapes and colors; but of all the *hen's eggs* which have ever been seen in this or any other region, the *mammoth one* was sent us the other day, by Capt. JOHN WHEAT, of this county, laid by his old black hen—she boasts of no higher or better blood than is to be found in

Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths

The First Annual Report on the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Kentucky for the year 1852 is before us; and truly it is a respectable array of figures—making no less than 94 pages of tables. These are all employed in showing, different views of these three eras in man's life.

The first table is very comprehensive, giving.

1. The name of every county in the State.

2. The white population of that country.

3. The colored population.

4. The whole number of white births.

5. The white male births:

6. The white female births:

7. The whole number of colored births:

8. The colored male births:

9. The colored female births:

10. The No. Marriages returned by the Assessor.

11. The No. of licenses issued by the clerk.

12. The whole No. of white deaths:

13. The No. of white male deaths:

14. The No. of white female deaths:

15. The whole No. colored deaths:

16. The No. male colored deaths:

17. The No. female colored deaths:

18. The proportion of births to the white population.

19. The proportion of births to the colored population.

20. The proportion of marriages to the white population.

21. The proportion of deaths to the white population.

22. The proportion to the colored.

23. The proportion to the entire population.

24. The average age of the whites at death.

25. The average of the colored at death.

From this table we learn that there were reported:

Of children born 25,906

" deaths and still-born 13,848

Excess of births 12,058

Making the excess of births over deaths 12,058—not very far from two to one.

The proportion of births among the whites was 1, in 38, among the colored one in 40.

The marriages were 1 for every 103 white persons.

The deaths among the whites were 1 to 78.28.

The deaths among the colored were 1 to 65.00.

The deaths among entire population were 1 to 74.87.

Of those whose age at death was stated, the average among the whites was 20.55 years.

The average among the colored was 17.59 years.

The second Table gives the No. births—male and female for each month in the year and for every county in the State. Of the children whose sex is designated the very large proportion of 112.52 males to 100 females, is shown. Of the births in each month there was a considerable difference. December giving the largest number 2,691 and September the smallest 1,912.

Of the marriages, table fifth, also, there was a considerable difference as to the month. Of 5,105 marriages reported by the Assessors, the greatest number (753) was in December, and the least (271) in May.

Upon comparing the ages, table sixth, at which our population, marry with those in other countries, there is found a vast difference. Of our females 42.30 per cent married under 20 years; and 80.13 per cent under 25 years. Whilst in Massachusetts 24.40 per cent were under 20, and 71.38 per cent under 25 years. And in England 14 per cent were minors.

Table seventh gives the number of each sex dying in every month and in each county. Here too different months give great differences from August (1805) to February (643).

Table eighth shows the numbers dying at different ages, still distinguished as to sex and the counties in which they died. 4,965, or 40.33 per cent of those whose ages are specified, died under 5 years.

Table ninth gives an alphabetical list of causes of death. In this table the number dying of each disease is given—the color and sex distinguished and also the age of each, and month in which they died.

Table tenth, the number dying of each class of diseases and of each individual disease in each county in the state, is given. In this table no regard is paid to the sex or color. Here are found the per cent and the total number dying of each disease in the state.

Dysentery is found to have been the

PERIODICALS.

"The Literary Journal." This is the name of a large and handsome weekly, edited by Ella Wentworth, and devoted to the service of woman; by this we do not mean to infer that it is a brawling and boisterous journal; the expression of "Woman's Rights"—by no means; the very first position advanced by the fair address is that custom, not law, is to be blamed for the many difficulties of woman's lot; and her desire and intention is, through the columns of the Journal, to aid the great work of providing suitable employment, and fair remuneration, and open new modes whereby woman may be released from the life of toil of misery, aye, and of degradation, to which from the shamefully low prices for work, she has too long been doomed.

This is the first effort ever made to institute a comparison upon a large scale between the health, fecundity and longevity of the white and the colored races. It would seem that the slaves in Kentucky are in a much more favorable condition than the free blacks in the cities of New York or Philadelphia. Indeed toward the close of the remarks, we have the following opinion: "The anticipation is now hazarded, that when observations shall have been sufficiently numerous and long continued to authorize the formation of a judgment, it will be found that so far as health and longevity are concerned, the slaves in the slave holding States are in a better condition than that class of any nation which is nearest assimilated to them in social position."

This, of course is only a bird's-eye view of this book of figures. For particular facts the book itself must be consulted, when items of vital statistics of each county can be studied in detail.

Lady's Christian Annual, Edited by James Challen, Philadelphia. Terms \$1. The March number of this neat little monthly, has a varied and interesting table of contents, it is admirably adapted for the reading of young ladies.

Blackwood with its usual nice bill of fare, has the continuation of "The Quiet Heart" one of the best tales we have seen since "Katie Stewart"; there is a similarity in the style which leads us to think they must be by the same author; both are filled with beauty, and fraught with interest, and are worth the subscription to the work in themselves—the price of subscription being only \$2 per annum. Address Leonard Scott, New York. Terms \$3 per annum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.—Persia remains neutral, but is fortifying the Turkish frontier.

Persia has offered her mediation.

The Khan of Khiya has taken refuge in Bokhara, and summoned the neighboring natives to take part in the struggle against the Russians.

London, March 8.—The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that new proposals have been received from the Czar end that he offers to evacuate the Principalities the moment the preliminaries of peace are signed. The terms are not more favorable than the last overtures which were rejected. A British courier, bearing a summons for the Provinces, is already on his way to St. Petersburg.

It is reported that the Russian Minister Manteuffel has offered his resignation to Victoria.

Admiral Corry's division of the British fleet was to sail about the 8th of March to the Baltic.

The Austrian Government has published an official document expressing their views on their difference between Russia and Turkey. It regrets the position sent by the Western Powers were of such a nature as to leave hardly a hope of a favorable reply. But admit that their demands were just, and in accordance with the interest of Europe—Austria is prepared to meet the dangers which may accrue from great war in an adjoining country, and from such subservient tendencies which may manifest themselves on the frontiers of the Empire during the continuance of the war.

Resolved, That we believe the cause of temperance has declined since the enactment of the present stringent laws for its support; and that to recover the ground already lost by ill-legislation upon this subject, it is necessary to drive the question altogether from the political arena, and to return to the good old way of convincing men of the errors of their ways by the power of reason.

A contemporary that is posted, says: A single sale secured by an advertisement, has often paid for a whole year's advertising, and nearly all have realized profits many times beyond the outlay, and made sales and secured patrons they would not otherwise have had. In the language of a successful merchant who has tried it. "There is no better investment for those who are in business, and wish to extend it, than the money expended in advertising."

The Board of Managers of the Kentucky Colonization Society have re-elected the Rev. A. M. Cowan, Agent. An expedition will be sent out from Baltimore on the 1st of May, for Liberia, with fifty emigrants from Kentucky.

The friends of the cause are requested to send in their contributions at an early day.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

I learn from Mr. Reid, the brother-in-law of the celebrated George Sanders, late Consul in London, that the latter has effected the sale of 200,000 of the famous United States muskets connected with the operations of George Washington. The sale was made to certain revolutionary capitalists in London, in preparation for the explosion of democracy on the Continent as soon as France and England shall have been actively engaged with Russia. Over one million of dollars have been paid for them, and George Sanders' commission will be \$100,000, and George Washington's profits probably \$500,000.

The Revolutionary Committee of London is composed of all the democratic refugees of the Continent, and they have dined in conclave with George Sanders several times.

The British capital invested in this business, is estimated at ten millions of dollars, already, and prepared for a general revolution in France, Italy, and Germany, as soon as the great Russian war is in mid career. This is the reason that Kossoff and continental republicans have refrained from going to Turkey. They are going to get up revolutions in Europe which may assist the Czar and upset Louis Napoleon.

I understand, also, that the British government got some inkling of George Sanders' movement's with the revolutionaries, and continued, through their intrigues

New York March 23, P M.—The Pacific has arrived with dates to the 8th.

The Clipper ship Lightning arrived at Liverpool in 13 days from Boston.

No battles have taken place on the Danube, except two columns of Russians, which attacked each other in the dark through mistake for Turks, and some hundreds were killed before the error was discovered.

Small skirmishes go on between the Turks and Russians.

We have nothing from Asia or from the fleets.

The Greek insurrection has almost been checked, and is no longer considered formidable.

The United States Minister at Constantinople has presented his credentials to the Sultan, and made an address assuring the Sultan of the sympathy of the people of the United States.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, propose to double the income tax, and the French Minister of Finance proposes to borrow 250,000,000 francs to meet the expenses of the war.

The war preparations go on in England.

The Earl of Londonderry is dead.

Mr. Soule is reported to be in high favor with her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

The Spanish insurrection has been suppressed.

Portugal is quiet.

Austria still slightly wavering.

Prussia has prohibited the export of grain from Odessa and the sea of Azof. This announcement strengthened the English grain markets.

St. Petersburg letters state that the prohibition of the export of bread-stuffs does not extend to vessels loading or laden.

The London morning Herald in a third Edition, Wednesday, states that Kalafat had fallen, and the garrisoned massacred.

The Herald's statement that a messenger had arrived, and was immediately closeted with the Queen, and that he brought the announcement about Kalafat, &c., is believed to be utterly false.

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